

FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

Army Rested—Enemy Retreated.

HEAVY CANNONADING ON JAMES RIVER.

BATTLE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN FOUGHT.

The Richmond Press on the Recent Battles.

A DEFEAT VIRTUALLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

THE OBJECT OF THE REBEL ATTACK A FAILURE.

Complaints at the Conduct of their Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, 11, 1862.

A private dispatch from Gen. McClellan, dated today, says:

"All quiet; we are rested; enemy has retreated."

The inference is that there has been another fight.

FOURTEEN MONTHS, Thursday, July 10, 1862.

Heavy cannonading has been distinctly heard at this place all day, from up the James River.

Many conjectures are afloat, but nothing is known, as no boats have come down the river to-day.

The mail boat has been due for two hours (now 5 p. m.), but is not in sight yet.

When she arrives, we shall probably learn the cause of the cannonading.

Two gunboats are coming up the harbor, but are too far down to be distinguished.

An erroneous opinion appeared in some of the newspapers in regard to the flag of truce which went up the York River on Sunday, and attempted to bring down some hundred and seven of our sick and wounded soldiers who had been captured at Baltimore.

No flag of truce was violated, as the Rebels at first readily consented to their removal, on parole.

There was doubtless some misunderstanding, as the Rebels sent a flag of truce to Gen. McClellan, informing him that he could send for them at any time.

Last night the John Tucker started for them again.

The late Colonel of the 2d Maryland resigned on account of ill health, and the command devolved upon Lieut.-Col. J. E. Duryea.

Another colonel was appointed by the Governor of Maryland, who was unable to pass a military examination, and, consequently, deprived of the command, much to the gratification of the whole regiment, with whom Duryea is a great favorite.

The steamer John Brooks has arrived with 300 sick and wounded soldiers, mostly wounded. They leave this afternoon for New-York.

The Rebel prisoners who have been accommodated for some time at the Rip Raps were all taken away to-day, and removed to some point further North.

THE RECENT BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.

Comments by the Richmond Examiner upon the Situation of our Army—Attack on the Rebel Government for Suppressing News—No Information since the Battle of Gaines Mills.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 11, 1862.

The Richmond Examiner of the 7th has been received here.

Discussing on Gen. McClellan's present position it says:

"We believe all that was known in this city yesterday outside of the several circles of Bureauvacy was that the enemy had taken a strong position, with one of his flanks resting on the river about Berkeley, completely under cover of his gunboats, and his extreme right reaching to Herring Creek, where his position is defended by an almost impassable morass. It was supposed that the enemy would have been attacked yesterday, but there had been no fighting up to the last accounts we have had from the lines."

It is not to be supposed the enemy has selected these positions for the scene of his last great stand, without good reasons. The first and most apparent of these is that the Westover Landing is, perhaps, the very best on James River, and the stream flows up and down being broad and deep, affords both excellent sea-room and anchorage for his gunboats and transports, but this is by no means the only advantage of the position.

On the west of Berkeley are innumerable impassable ravines, running from near the Charles City road, on the north, to James River, making a successful attack from that quarter next to impossible. Within a quarter of a mile from where these ravines begin, Herring Run Creek crosses the Charles City road, and, running in a south-easterly direction, skirts on the north and east the plantations of Berkeley and Westover, and empties into James River at the extreme eastern boundary of the latter.

The whole course of this creek is an impossible morass, while along its northern and eastern banks extend the heights of Evelynton, a long range of hills that overlook the Westover and Berkeley estates, and which offer an eligible position for heavy guns.

It will be seen that, protected on the south by the river and his gunboats, on the west by impassable ravines, and on the north and east by Herring Creek and the Heights of Evelynton, the enemy's position presents but one pregnable point—the piece of level country north-west of Westover, from a quarter to a half a mile in width, lying between the heads of the ravines and the point where Herring Creek crosses the Charles City road.

But it is certain that the enemy, with his immense resources of men and machinery, will, in a very brief period, obstruct by art the only natural entrance to his stronghold. Already it is within range of his gunboats, and of his siege guns, planted on the Evelynton Hills. Another day may see them strewn with felled timber and bristling with field batteries. In enumerating the advantages secured to the enemy by his present position, his superior facilities for transportation of men and stores must be mentioned as a distance of nearly thirty miles, his stores and transports are running up to the very doors of the country, to which suddenly and unexpectedly the sea of war has been shifted. Ten days ago, when McClellan beleaguered Richmond, with the exception of about five miles of the Chesapeake low ground, he occupied the most barren, most unhealthy, and the worst watered and most unwholesome region of Virginia.

Agave, hop-poles, and whortleberries have been always the only main crops of the country. With a radius of ten miles about the Seven Pines, taking the Nine Mile, or Williamsburg roads, between Richmond and Bottom's Bridge, on these roads, with the Seven Pines as their headquarters, the very pick and flower of the Northern army was concentrated, and here, for weeks, their vigor and numbers melted away under the influence of the miasma, bad water, and a southern sun; but by his hasty trip through White Oak Swamp, McClellan has emerged with thinned ranks into a more genial land. A broad, fresh river flows before him, while his tired and hungry horses will find boundless supplies in a rich and rich valley as the sun shines on. The country on the lower James River is the very garden-spot of Virginia. Nowhere does the soil better repay the toil and skill of the husbandman.

The Examiner says of its own Government:

"There has already been enough of fighting and abuse of the public mind by the suppression or reserve of facts on the part of the Government. If the Commanding-General could write a dozen lines giving the result of the fight at Gaines Mills, why, on each succeeding day, might we not have had a

The Tribune

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, July 11, 1862.

On motion of Mr. WILKINSON (Rep., Minn.), the resolution to pay the first Senators from Minnesota was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT (Un., Ind.), the bill for the relief of the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, Ind., was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa), the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title to League Island for Navy purposes, was taken up.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Conn.) moved to amend, so that before the selection of League Island the Commissioners examine the harbor of New-Long, Conn., to see whether it was not a more fit place for the purposes required.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) moved to extend the same examination to Narragansett Bay. Agreed to, and the amendment adopted.

Mr. TEN YUCK (Rep., N. J.) opposed the bill at some length, and Messrs. GRIMES and COWAN spoke in favor of it.

The bill was passed.

Mr. POWELL (Dem., Ky.) called up the resolutions calling for further evidence and the documents connected with the reports of Joseph Holt and Robert Dale Owen.

The resolutions were passed.

The bill amendatory of the act of 1795, calling out the militia of the United States, was taken up, the question being on Mr. Browning's amendment to the second section of the amendment by Mr. Grimes, to strike out the words "mother, wife, and children."

Mr. HAILE (Rep., N. H.) here presented a joint resolution from the Maryland Legislature, tendering thanks to Capt. Ringgold for his rescue of the crew of the steamer Governor, and asked that the resolution be placed on the records of the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. Browning's amendment was rejected by Yeas 17, Nays 21.

Mr. BROWNING (Rep., Ill.) offered, as a further amendment, "that such mother, wife, or children shall not be freed unless they owe services or labor to the Rebels."

Mr. COWAN (Rep., Pa.) spoke in favor of the amendment. He said the country had prospered under the Constitution, and we are bound to observe it.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) said there seemed to be some difficulty as to how we should support our Generals. There were too many delays and controversies.

Mr. COWAN asked—Does not the Constitution exist? Are we not bound by it? Yes, we are bound by it, and bound to do battle for it, and stand here higgling about the force we are to send into the field. I would bring all the force into the field I could, not caring what the color of it might be. Bring the negroes into the field in the name of God, if we cannot do it in the name of the Constitution.

Mr. COWAN responded, contending that delays were caused by Congress trying to bring in measures outside of the bill, and the President to adopt measures which he had heretofore thrown aside.

Mr. KING (Rep., N. Y.) did not recognize the authority of the Senator from Pennsylvania to speak for the President. He (King) thought that when the President wished to express his opinion to Congress he would probably do so. Our wounded and sick men have been crying to us from the marshes of the South, and now they are calling for more of our young men to come forth from their Northern homes, while there are thousands of negroes at the South ready and willing to do the labor of our army, and save our brave men; and shall we refuse their services from mere quibbles and technical difficulties? He had not so much fear for the soldiers from the cannon ball and bayonet as he had from disease. He had no fear for the country if Congress would do its duty. If Congress will be recreant, then the people will come together and reconstitute the glorious institutions of the country. Our young men will come forth to defend the country, but he (King) would be ashamed to look them in the face, if we did not do all we could to preserve them from disease and death. Dark as were the clouds that had risen from this "dismal swamp" of Virginia, he should yet see a bright sun shine for the Union.

Mr. COWAN continued the discussion at length.

Mr. WILKINSON (Rep., Minn.) referred to the raising of negro regiments in Rhode Island, and to the fact that Washington did put such men into the ranks, and found no difficulties in the way. He objected to the young men of Minnesota being wasted and worn out by digging trenches and making roads while there were negroes plenty and ready to do the work.

Mr. HAILE (Rep., Iowa) thought that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Cowan) used very much the same arguments as had been used by Jeff. Davis. He (Cowan) had argued that if the majority of the people of a State chose, they could go out of the Union. He (Haile) entirely disagreed with any such doctrine. No State has a right to secede from the Union. A citizen of one State, according to the Constitution, is entitled to the same rights and privileges of citizenship in every other State, and further, he (Haile) did not believe the idea put forth by stump orators that eight or ten millions of Americans could not be overcome. History was full of examples as Poland, Hungary, Mexico, and even France. There can be no practical difficulty in twenty-four loyal States crushing out a rebellion in ten States. The rebellion has already been practically crushed out in Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and Western Virginia, and the Mississippi River is open to its mouth, and many of the principal cities on the river are in our possession. The whole coast is secured by our forces, and the Rebel fleet is destroyed, so that there is hardly a sail left. If we have made such progress in the first year of the war, who can doubt the success of next year? The practical power and strength of the nation has not been reduced one iota. Providence never inflicts on a people more than one plague at a time, and when we have given Providence no more than one pestilence and famine. He (Haile) believed that Slavery was doomed by this war, and he believed that the Almighty permitted this war that it might develop this truth to the world. There were but two civilized nations on the globe that tolerated Slavery. In regard to the argument that States cannot die and cannot go out of the Union, he said that a State consisted of a political organization, a Government, worthy to exist as an independent Government. There is no such state of things in South Carolina. There is no Governor or Judges there that we can recognize; and he submitted that if South Carolina is really a State, then she is out of the Union, or else her form of government is such that it cannot be recognized by the United States Government. The existence of South Carolina as a State has been destroyed by the people of that State. In fact, the United States Government had treated the Southern States precisely as if they were Territories, by appointing Governors for them, and raising troops without any commission from them. Can anybody, then, doubt the authority of the President to call on all the loyal people in these Territories to come to the defense of the loyal Government, and aid in the suppression of the rebellion? In this way he believed a mighty nation would be set free, but this nation can attempt to thwart the will of the Almighty and have a divided nation, and then leave it to some other nation to carry out the will of God. These colored people were not savages, notwithstanding the speeches of many gentlemen in Congress about the horrors of insurrection if they should be set free. In this District there had been no trouble with the negroes. They had gathered together in the churches, and thanked God for the great boon of freedom. These colored people were not paupers, for while he had been in the Capital of the nation, he had never seen a negro beggar. If we should organize an army of these people, giving freedom to them, and their wives and their children, as the result of their success, no matter what may happen to other armies, they will never be put down. If this nation will not free these people, it will afford a suitable pretext for the intervention of foreign nations, who, in the name of humanity, will set free

this oppressed race. He (Haile) believed there was no real difficulty in freeing these people. The Rebel Troops, when a Senator here, had told him (Haile) that there was no practical difficulty in the liberation of the slaves; that it was all a pretense to say so; that they who did so were demagogues, and that he (Toombs) defended Slavery because he thought it to be right.

Mr. HAILE (Rep., N. H.) said that Mr. Toombs had told him that anybody who said that white men could not work where negroes did, said what was wrong.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Conn.), from the Committee of Conference on the General Pension bill, made a report, which was agreed to. So the bill stands passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.), from the Committee of Conference on the Tariff bill, made a report, which was agreed to. So the bill stands passed.

Mr. WRIGHT (Un., Ind.), from the Committee of Conference on the bill changing the Judicial Districts, made a report. Laid over.

Mr. HAILE continued, arguing in favor of the bill, and proposed the amendment of his colleague.

Mr. POWELL (Dem., Ky.) offered a resolution adjourning Congress on Monday, the 14th. Laid over.

Mr. DAVIS (Un., Ky.) spoke at length against the bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to take a recess.

On the question, no quorum was present.

Adjourned—Messrs. Bayard, Canine, Collamer, Dixon, Hale, Kennedy, Latham, McMillan, Nott, Pease, Sherman, Stark, Thompson, and Willcutt.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HOOPER (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for a National Currency secured by United States stock, and for the circulation and redemption thereof.

The bill was recommended to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FENTON (Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to reimburse New-York for the advances made during the late war with Great Britain.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the private bill.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill with verbal amendments to prevent passage of Congress and officers to the Government from taking considerations for procuring contracts, office or place under the Government of the United States.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (Un., Ky.) wished the bill to be made more explicit. Often an oily member of Congress who gets into a contract. When the contract is obtained, or the pecuniary object attained, the successful speculator becomes exceedingly generous and makes a present to his official friend, either of a carriage and horses or something else.

Mr. BINGHAM thought the provisions of the bill were sufficient. It prohibited gifts from being given or received.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—Very well.

The bill was read. It provided that any Member of Congress, or officer of the Government, or other person offering or receiving pecuniary or other consideration, for procuring contracts, or aiding to procure them or office under the Government, shall be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding \$10,000, and imprisonment not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the Court, and any such contract may, at the option of the President, be declared absolutely void. Any Member of Congress or officer of the Government so convicted shall be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust, under the Government of the United States.

The bill was passed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE suggested that there be entered on the journal that the bill was unanimously passed.

THE SPEAKER—There being no objection, the entry will be made.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. PENDLETON (Dem., O.) introduced a bill, which was passed, giving to masters and other officers on board gunboats the benefit of the pension bill passed at the present session. Masters to receive the same as captains in the Navy, and engineers the same as lieutenants in the Navy.

The Senate bill enabling the Secretary of the Navy to take possession of League Island, tendered to the Government by the authorities of Philadelphia, was taken up.

Mr. VERREB (Rep., Pa.) urged its passage.

Mr. FRIDRICK (A. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) said the island was a mudbank, and not such a magnificent gas as was claimed. It would involve an expenditure of two millions.

Mr. RIDDLE (Rep., Pa.) denied that the bill made any appropriation whatever.

Mr. FISHER (Rep., Del.) made a statement, on the authority of G. W. Chatham, that the soil is marsh.

Mr. LEITMAN (Dem., Pa.) replied that the island is the best site for a naval depot in the United States.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Pa.) said the island was his guano ground in boyhood. He knew from observation that there are 400 acres of high, dry, flat land.

Mr. MOREHEAD (Rep., Vt.) caused a letter to be read, signed Joseph N. Pearson, essaying to show that the island was totally unfit for the purposes contemplated, and the use of it would be attended with two or three millions of dollars expense. Mr. Morrill thought that, considering the contrary of opinions about the island, the House was in no condition to accept the grant and commence the expenditure.

Mr. VERREB said he knew the writer of the letter, who was a respectable gentleman, but who owned property adjoining the present Navy-Yard.

Mr. KELLEY pronounced Mr. Pearson's statement false and deceptive.

The bill was passed.

Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Confiscation bill. The recommendation that the House recede from their disagreement and agree to the Senate, with certain modifications, so as to provide as follows: "Every person who shall commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if he have any, shall be declared and made free, or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than \$10,000, and all his estate, real and personal, excluding slaves, shall be levied upon, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding. If any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage, in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort to any existing rebellion or insurrection, or be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by the forfeiture of all his personal property of every kind whatever, or shall be punished by imprisonment not less than ten years, and fined not exceeding \$10,000, and his slaves, if he has any, be liberated at the discretion of the Court, and all such property, excluding slaves, shall be forfeited to the United States. Every person guilty of either of the offenses described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States. This act is not to be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction, or punishment of any person guilty of treason against the United States. To insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, the President is authorized to cause the seizure of all property, real and personal, of all such persons, and apply and use the proceeds of the same for the support of the United States. Five classes of persons are affected by this bill—those who shall hereafter hold the office of President, Vice-President, Member of Congress, foreign Minister, &c., under the so-called Confederate States. The President is authorized to issue a proclamation, if after sixty days all persons in rebellion do not return to their allegiance, that their property shall be forfeited, &c. All slaves of persons hereafter engaged in rebellion, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, and who, by seizing and taking refuge within the lines of our army, and all slaves deserted by their masters, and

coming under control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves found at places occupied by Rebel forces, and afterward by United States troops, shall be held to be captives of war, and be forever free from their service, and no longer held as slaves; no slave escaping from one State to another State shall be delivered up, except for crime or some offense against the law of the United States, under the claimant shall first make oath as to his lawful ownership, and that he has not borne arms in the present Rebellion, or given aid and comfort thereto. No person engaged in naval or military service shall decide on the validity of the claim or surrender such slaves, on pain of being dismissed from the service. The President is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent for the suppression of the Rebellion, and use them in such manner as he may deem best for the public welfare, and the President is also authorized to make provision for colonizing the blacks beyond the limits of the United States. The President is authorized to extend to prisoners in rebellion pardon and amnesty on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read "For the suppression of insurrection, and the punishment and seizure of the property of the Rebels, and for other purposes."

Messrs. MALLORY (Un., Ky.) and COX (Dem., Ohio) raised points of order, which were severally overruled.

Mr. ALLEN (Dem., Ohio) moved to lay the report on the table.

Motion lost by Yeas 42; Nays 77.

The report of the Committee on the Confiscation bill was then concurred in by Yeas 82; Nays 42.

SCAB—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair (Va.), Blair (Pa.), Blake, Buchanan, Campbell, Casey, Clark, Collins, Roscoe Conkling, Foster, Fowler, Granger, Grider, Haight, Hall, Hilditch, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Fisher, Frank, Joseph, Goodwin, Guiley, Hale, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Keiser, (Mich.), Keiser (Ill.), Loring, (Mass.), Rice (Me.), Biddle, Rollins (N. H.), Sargent, Sedgwick, Shaler, Shillaberger, Sherman, Stevens, Stratton, Trimble, Trobridge, Van Horn, Verree, Wall, Wallace, Walton, Washburne, Wheeler, White (Ind.), Wilson, Windom, and Worcester.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen (O.), Allen (Ill.), Ancona, Bailey, Biddle, Brown (R. I.), Clements, Cobb, Cox, Crawford, Crittenden, Eliot, Evans, Granger, Grider, Haight, Hall, Hilditch, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Fisher, Frank, Joseph, Goodwin, Guiley, Hale, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Keiser, (Mich.), Keiser (Ill.), Loring, (Mass.), Rice (Me.), Biddle, Rollins (N. H.), Sargent, Sedgwick, Shaler, Shillaberger, Sherman, Stevens, Stratton, Trimble, Trobridge, Van Horn, Verree, Wall, Wallace, Walton, Washburne, Wheeler, White (Ind.), Wilson, Windom, and Worcester.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) made a report from the Committee on the Tariff bill, which was concurred in. Adjourned.

FROM GEN. POPE'S COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 11, 1862.

Advices from Camp near Warrenton say that our scouts recently brought in a man who said he was on his way to Richmond to see about his sons, two of whom were wounded in the late battles. Letters were found upon his person addressed to parties in the Southern army, which he said he found on the road.

It is evident that communication has been kept open from Washington to Richmond by way of Leesburg, Middleburg, White Plains, &c.

The secessionists of Warrenton are gloating over the news of the battle near Richmond, but acknowledge that if McClellan gets reinforcements enough to take Richmond, the war would be over.

A scouting party found a mill in full operation some miles from Warrenton, making army clothing, 1,000 yards being ready for delivery. The owners of the mill and the operators were notified that they would be held responsible with their lives, should it be sent away.

Parties are continually applying for protection, while acknowledging their relatives are in the Rebel army, and that they are in sympathy with Jeff. Davis.

The records of Fairfax County were found in Warrenton recently, having been removed thither, it is supposed, by some lawyers.

The Sheriff of the county took possession.

A scouting party which has been as far as the Rappahannock reports that our pickets have been driven in, but gives no particulars.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 11, 1862.

Twelve hundred Rebel infantry and cavalry, with three pieces of artillery, under John Morgan, are at Glasgow. They sent a reconnoitering party within three miles of Mumfordsville yesterday, it is supposed intending to burn the bridge and commit other depredations.

This is the same party which recently attacked a detachment of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, at Tompkinsville. Not over 20 Pennsylvanians were then killed, and the report of the great losses there are false.

Morgan has issued a proclamation, calling on Kentucky to rise. No injury has yet been done to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, but cars will not run till Monday next.

PROGRESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURG.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

Dates from Vicksburg to the 7th inst. have been received. The Rebels recently made an attempt to strengthen their earthworks on the Bluff, but were driven away by shells from the mortars. Most of the houses are riddled. Small squads of Rebels occasionally appear in the upper battery in front of 30 guns, but leave as soon as the guns of the fleet are brought to bear upon them.

BUSINESS AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

The business of this city continues to revive. Northern merchants, with new stocks of goods, are opening stores, which are freely patronized. The mails are sent North daily, but are received irregularly, owing to the delay at Cairo. Six thousand letters were sent North on Monday.

Several secession sympathizers have been arrested and yesterday were passed South.

A negro was arrested yesterday with a large mail from persons in the Rebel army to their friends here. The Provost-Marshal has issued an order prohibiting persons crossing the river at this time, under penalty of arrest.

MEETING IN ALBANY TO HELP FORWARD RECRUITING.

ALBANY, Friday, July 11, 1862.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held this morning in the Mayor's Office to take measures to help forward recruiting for the Government.

A committee, headed by the Mayor, was appointed to make arrangements for a public mass meeting on Tuesday evening, and to recommend such steps as they may deem necessary to secure the speedy raising a regiment in this Senatorial District.

WAR MEETING AT LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Friday, July 11, 1862.

An enthusiastic war meeting was held at Kennebunk Hall last night, which was addressed by ex-Gov. Hunt, Col. Porter, and others. A committee was appointed to take in charge the enlisting of men for Col. Porter's regiment.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORWEGIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

The Times on American Independence, and in Favor of Separation.

RECOGNITION OF ITALY BY RUSSIA.

Progress of the Reorganization of Russia.

THE TURKISH-SERVIAN DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

St. John's, N. F., Friday, July 11, 1862.

The steamship Norwegian, from Liverpool as 3 p. m. of the 3d, via Londonderry 4th inst., for Quebec, passed Cape Race